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had to murder them to avoid the ruinous expense. In short, this volume with few exceptions is a set of studies in the character of a group of Shylocks who justify their meanness with exhausting ingenuity.

Foerster says that with the sixth volume only half his task was completed, and there remain the *Letters*, the progymnasmata, the life of Demosthenes with the hypotheses of his *Orations*, the "epistolary characters," and innumerable fragments. We may therefore suppose that the edition when complete will amount to at least twelve volumes.

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The Divisions in the Plays of Plautus and Terence. By FREDERICK M. FOSTER. University of Michigan Studies in Language and Literature, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1914.

"The plays of Plautus, as they appear in the manuscripts, are rigidly divided into five acts each"; in his first sentence Dr. Foster has fallen into an unfortunate error. The act-divisions in the plays of Plautus were, of course, first defined by Renaissance editors and are quite without respectable manuscript authority; Foster could well have spared his pains in justifying his rejection of such "traditional" division.

Foster regards the vacant stage as an essential criterion of act-division, though granting, of course, that all vacant stages do not mark the ends of acts and real pauses in the action. For the selection of these real pauses he utilizes "criteria which seem to have escaped the notice of commentators," viz., "express statements by actors that they are about to leave the stage," and "no clue given as to the identity of the oncoming actor." Leo and Legrand (see Leo, *Der Monolog im Drama* [1908], 51; 54, n. 5; 57, n. 6; 61; etc.; Legrand, *Daos* [1910], 477; 483; etc.) seem to have taken sufficient account of these announcements of exit and entrance; Foster, strangely enough, does not mention Legrand's work. In determining the ends of acts by noting the *absence* of these announcements Foster attaches an added importance to them which is quite unsupported by evidence of critical value. In a number of instances ill-founded reasoning on the plot-development limits the use of these criteria (see p. 7, and on *Asin.* 544; 809; *Bac.* 384; 924; *Capt.* 497; 515; *Epid.* 665; etc.); in other cases their presence passes unnoticed, to all appearances, and does not involve the division of plays in his scheme (*Aul.* 397; 623; 627; *Cas.* 530; *Curc.* 532; *Merc.* 956; *Stich.* 648; *Ad.* 510). Not infrequently his choice of pauses in the action is quite unfortunate (*Aul.* 586; *Cist.* 652; *Miles* 1393, where he has, by implication, quite misinterpreted Prescott's argument, *Harr. Stud.*, XXI, 34 ff.; *Pseud.* 766; 1051, where he has misunderstood Leo's comment, *Monolog*, 60; *Stich.* 673).

On p. 12 he is again the victim of unwise generalization; the rule there

laid down is frequently violated throughout the dissertation (e.g., *Amph.* 860; 1052; *Aul.* 586; *Capt.* 767; *Cas.* 758; *Curc.* 215; *Men.* 445; *Miles* 595). On p. 11, *Bac.* 180 f. is palpably misinterpreted; on p. 16, the division at *Men.* 965 disregards the fact that the stage is not then vacant; similarly, on p. 21, the entrance of the *senex* is announced (*Haut.* 1000) and forbids division at 1002. On p. 22, Foster is, I think, in error in considering the stage occupied at *Eun.* 390 and *Phorm.* 314; on the other hand, his suggestion (pp. 12 f.) that Nicobulus remains on the stage as a silent actor during Chrysalus' monody (*Bac.* 925 ff.) certainly deserves consideration.

The typography is excellent throughout; I have noted only the following errors: on p. 13, l. 19, for "520" read "530"; on p. 14, l. 11, for "954" read "854."

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Scythians and Greeks. By ELLIS H. MINNS, M.A. Cambridge University Press, 1913. Pp. xl+720.

This is an imposing summary of facts and opinions regarding the history and antiquities of the region north of the Black Sea. In this region dwelt or roamed the tribes known to the Greeks as Scythians, while on the coast several Greek colonies were planted, Olbia, Chersonese, Panticapaeum, and so on. Exploration in these lands has been fruitful, but reports have been difficult of access, especially since the Russian Archaeological Commission adopted the policy of publishing only in the Russian language. Mr. Minns appears to be proficient in that language, as well as otherwise equipped for his laborious task. His work represents years of research. It is far more extensive than the *Antiquités de la Russie méridionale* of Kondakov and Tolstoy, edited in French in 1891 by M. S. Reinach.

The book is profusely illustrated, but, as the author says, he has deliberately sacrificed quality to quantity. To the writer of the present notice the most welcome illustrations are those on pp. 204 A, B, C, D. These give from photographs the most beautiful Greek drawings in existence, the tinted drawings on ivory found in a Scythic tomb near Panticapaeum. All previously published illustrations of these drawings go back, not to photographs, but to one set of copies made by hand.